FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 007 *10 January 1986*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

PPR, Bulgaria, GDR, CSSR Protest U.S Travel Curbs AA 1
[PAP]

ALBANIA

More Reportage on Greek Trade Group Visit B 1
Received by Carcani, Plaka B 1
Sign Exchange Document B 1

BULGARIA

Additional Commentary on U.S., Libyan Relations C 1
'Dangerous Plans' C 1
[Todorchev in RABOTNICHESKO DELO 8 Jan]
'Imperial Dissatisfaction' C 2
[Bozhilov in RABOTNICHESKO DELO 8 Jan]
Joining Security Council 'Especially Important' C 3
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 31 Dec]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

More Condemnations of U.S. Actions Against Libya D 1
'State Terrorism' D 1
[VECERNIK 7 Jan]
'Ominous Gesture' D 1
[Doleckova]
Chronology of U.S. Actions D 2
[Bratislava PRAVDA 8 Jan]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Israeli 'Terrorism' Linked to Rome, Vienna Attacks E 1
[Leuschner]
Scholar Interviewed on Effect of U.S. Sanctions E 1
New Year's Greetings Exchanged With Soviets E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 2 Jan]
Sindermann Receives FRG Bundestag Delegation E 3
Expanded Cooperation Sought With Iraq E 4
NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Notes FDJ Railway Achievements E 4
[30 Dec]

HUNGARY

NEPSZABADSAG Inveighs Against U.S. Libyan Stance F 1
MAGYAR NEMZET Probes U.S. Reaction to Terrorism F 1
[Beke, 8 Jan]
New Year's TV Messages Signal 'Favorable Change' F 2
[Feher in MAGYAR HIRLAP 3 Jan]

Horvath, Delegation Return From Talks in Moscow F 3
New Information Office Official Appointed F 3
[NEPSZABADSAG 3 Jan]

POLAND

Further Commentary on U.S. Stance Toward Libya G 1
U.S. Policy 'State Terrorism' G 1
[Przeczek in TRYBUNA LUDU 6 Jan]
Only Israel Supports Sanctions [Broszczak] G 2
Sanctions Termed 'Provocative' G 2
Exchange of Diplomats With Israel 'Imminent' G 2
[Jerusalem]
Jaruzelski, Officials Meet Pact Head Kulikov G 3
French Secretary of State Baylet Visits G 3
[Paris]
Walesa Urges Mobilization for Prisoners' Release [AFP] G 4
SRV Delegation Arrives in Warsaw 4 Jan [Hanoi] G 4
Delegation Concludes Visit G 4
Orzechowski Participates in Ideological Meeting G 5
Leaders Send Greetings to Cuba on National Day G 5
[TRYBUNA LUDU 31 Dec-1 Jan]

ROMANIA

ROMANIA LIBERA, LUMEA Condemn U.S. Sanctions H 1
[9 Jan]
Bulgaria's Zhivkov Speaks at Dinner Held 20 Dec H 2
[Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO 21 Dec]
Small-Scale Industry Development Planned H 4
Al-Qadhdhafi Message to Ceausescu on Republic Day H 4
[SCINTEIA 5 Jan]
Leaders Send Messages on Cuba's National Day H 4
Ceausescu, Dascalescu Message H 4
[SCINTEIA 3 Jan]
Ciosan, Others Send Cables H 5
[SCINTEIA 3 Jan]

YUGOSLAVIA

Criticisms of U.S. Sanctions Against Libya I 1
Lack World, Allied Support I 1
[Sundic]
Not 'Serious Threat' I 2
Psychological, Not Economic, War I 2
Results of Federal Executive Council Session I 3
Vlajkovic, Ceausescu Exchange Dinner Toasts I 4
Vlajkovic Toast I 4
[Bucharest SCINTEIA 13 Dec]
Ceausescu Toast I 6
[Bucharest SCINTEIA 13 Dec]
Planinc, Lazar Toasts at Belgrade Dinner I 8
Two Defendants in 'Hostile Activities' Case Freed I 10

PPR, BULGARIA, GDR, CSSR PROTEST U.S. TRAVEL CURBS

LD091326 Warsaw PAP in English 1107 GMT 9 Jan 86

[By PAP correspondent Ludwik Arenot]

[Text] New York, Jan. 9 [dateline as received] -- Permanent representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Poland at the United Nations organization addressed a letter to the U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar concerning the curbs introduced on January 6th, 1986 by the U.S. State Department on travels within the territory of the United States by staff members of the diplomatic missions of these countries and their families.

The letter points to illegal and discriminatory character of the restrictions applied without any justified reasons. These steps -- the ambassadors state -- are totally incompatible with international law, especially with the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter promoting the ideas of the development of friendly relations between states and wide, equal-right cooperation. They also constitute a glaring violation of the undertakings accepted by the U.S. -- a state playing host to the world organization -- and defined in suitable international conventions.

The letter to the U.N. Secretary General points out that the restrictions in question endanger the normal operation of the missions of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and Poland. They put these missions in an inferior position vis-a-vis other missions accredited at the United Nations organization, they can also undermine the prestige of the United Nations.

Against this background the letter recalls the role of the United Nations as a universal platform of preserving world peace and security and developing international cooperation and friendly relations between states.

The ambassadors of the four countries ask Javier Perez de Cuellar to take steps serving the withdrawal of the above-mentioned curbs.

MORE REPORTAGE ON GREEK TRADE GROUP VISIT

Received by Carcani, Plaka

AU090854 Tirana ATA in English 0746 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Tirana, January 9 (ATA) -- Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received on January 8 the government trade delegation of the Greek Republic headed by the member of the Greek Government and vice-minister of national economy, Ioannis Papandoniu, and had a warm and friendly talk with it.

Attending were the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, and the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Greek Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Apostolos Papasliotis.

Sign Exchange Document

AU090900 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Tirana, January 9 (ATA) -- The document on the exchange of goods between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Greek Republic for 1986 was signed in Tirana on January 8.

The document was signed for the Albanian side by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, and for the Greek side by the member of the Greek Government and vice minister of national economy, Ioannis Papandoniu.

Present at the signing ceremony were the vice minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka, and the members of the two delegations. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to the PSR of Albania, Apostolos Papasliotis.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the Republic of Greece electric power, gas oil, bitumen, oil, chrome ore and concentrate, trotyl carpets, rugs, textiles, medicinal herbs, tinned fish, etc., and will import steel tubes, superbenzine, processed aluminum, bronze blocks, nonferrous metallic semifinished products, tincture, synthetic threads and fibres, paper, pesticides, chemicals, cotton, leather, medicaments, etc.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTARY ON U.S., LIBYAN RELATIONS

'Dangerous Plans'

AU090951 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Jan 86 p 1, 7

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent Georgi Todorchev report: "Dangerous Plans Against Libya"]

[Text] New York, 7 January -- "President Reagan should act first, and then explain, " stated U.S. Senator Patrick Leahy, in calling upon the White House to inflict "a decision blow" on Libya.

Such appeals to the U.S. President are being made not only by the chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence but also by a considerable majority of the ultraconservative and promilitarist groups -- supporters of the "noglobalism" now fashionable in Washington. Thomas Moorer, the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the Pentagon, explained on television what this conception signifies: to employ all measures and options, including military ones, to impose the will of the United States everywhere in the world, in regional and global conflicts, to "punish" regimes not to Washington's liking, to encourage rebel movements, and to undertake actions under the pretext of fighting "international terrorism."

However, finding itself almost in complete political isolation, even among its main Western allies, in its extremist intentions against Libya, the White House is said still to be "weighing up" the pluses and minuses of a possible military "action" against this sovereign country. The U.S. President has called a special session of the National Security Council, which is said to have discussed different variants of actions of force by Washington toward Libya.

According to White House spokesman Larry Speakes, Libya is "a threat to peace in the world, in Europe, and in the Middle East," which means collective and international actions should be taken against Libya. Speakers announced that the U.S. Government has completed a "review" of its possible actions in this direction. "We want to be sure what we do and where we strike," stated Speakes.

American sources maintain that while Secretary of State Shultz was said to hold the view that a demonstrative strike should be inflicted on Libya, Pentagon chief Weinberger on this occasion was more cautious. This apparently paradoxical circumstance is explained by the fears in the military circles of being drawn into actions similar to the Lebanese operations, with a negative effect on the Pentagon's prestige.

In this connection, the so-called "Grenada syndrome" is widespread among the military circles -- a doctrine of readiness for military actions under the following circumstances: a weak enemy and the possibility of an easy victory; few casualties on the American side; a quack military "surgical" operation; benevolent neutrality of the U.S. alies; and a cover for the actions under an "international flag," as was the participation of the puppet military-political units of countries in the Caribbean region during the intervention in Grenada. It appears that the present analysis of the components of the "Grenada syndrome" is not very favorable for military action on the part of the United States against Libya, despite the fact that another precondition is at hand for such armed actions -- loud chauvinist propaganda to stir up aggressive feelings among the U.S. population. A particularly important role in this respect is being played by the pro-Israeli circles, with their influence in Congress, as well as by a number of information media and big businesses.

The military plans drawn up by the Pentagon strategists at the request of the White House and under the leadership of Admiral William Crowe -- the new chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, are said to provide for the possible bombing of Libya using either B-52 bombers flying from the U.S. bases in North Dakota, or using U.S. Air Force F-111 bombers based in England, or with F-18 aircraft from the aircraft carrier "Coral Sea" in the Mediterranean. England, however, is said to be against the use of bases on its territory for an attack on Libya, while the other plans have tactical disadvantages. All this, together with the restrained attitude of other U.S. allies, in the view of American observers, has contributed to the White House's decision to announce only economic sanctions against Libya for the moment.

Certain political circles in the United States evidently believe they can exploit for their own purposes the Libyan situation, which has been created through the combined efforts of the extremist forces in the United States and Israel -- a situation which is introducing fresh tension into international relations.

'Imperial Dissatisfaction'

AU091156 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Jan 86 p 7

[Maksim Bozhilov article: "Outburst of 'Imperial Dissatisfaction'"]

[Text] In recent days the United States has progressed from open threats and blackmail against Libya to concrete military preparations. American plans are in progress for fomenting a new conflict which can have dangerous consequences for peace both in the Middle East and throughout the world.

What has caused this furious outburst of "imperial dissatisfaction" in Washington? What dictated the "necessity" for powerful U.S. Navy formations to be dispatched, led by the aircraft carriers Coral Sea and "America , into the Mediterranean in the direct vicinity of the Libyan shores? Why have the top representatives of the U.S. Government rejected out of hand the well-argued proofs of Libya that the country has nothing to do with the terrorist actions at Rome and Vienna airports at the end of last year?

Even the instigators of the slanderous campaign against Libya and of the escalation in the Middle East do not believe the assertions which they themselves have fabricated, that Libya is supposed to have exerted a destabilizing effect in many countries. The answers to the numerous questions should be sought in quite the opposite direction. The reason for Washington's dissat faction is evident, when one weighs up what is happening with the U.S. "vital interests" on a regional and world scale. For certain U.S. circles, who even have their representatives in the government itself, the development of events in the Middle East is an obstacle to the realization of their plans. The tendency of consolidation of the Arab forces which has emerged, the growing determination of the Arab peoples to determine their fate for themselves and to progress along their chosen path of independent development, and the increased influence of those of them who are conducting a consistent anti-imperialist policy -- all these law-governed processes are at variance with the hegemonistic aims of imperialism. But instead of making their policy conform to the development of events, in Washington they are attempting to change the world around them by means of force. A dangerous nuance in the U.S. current intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign states is their striving to draw their allies from the military blocs into new escapades under the shabby slogan of "a holy struggle against communism."

The hopeless prospects of the American policy are demonstrated by the reactions of government leaders throughout the world. At the special meeting of the Arab League all the participants voiced "their full support of Libya in the event of this country becoming a target of any form of aggression whatsoever by a foreign country." In the West European capitals outrage is being expressed at the U.S. attempts to include its allies in the creation of a new hotbed of tension. In practice, Washington by its imperial policy has once again turned out to be opposed to world public opinion.

JOINING SECURITY COUNCIL 'ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT'

AU031709 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Dec 85 p 1, 7

[Text] United Nations, 30 Dec (from our own correspondent) -- This is the first, and especially important, diplomatic event for our country in the coming year of 1986 -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria becomes a member of the UN Security Council.

From the first minute of 1 January 1986 the 2-year mandate of Bulgaria in the Security Council begins which, with the other main organs -- the General Assembly, the UN Economic and Social Council, and the International Court of Justice -- comprise the core of the United Nations and its associated world intergovernmental organizations.

"...The support of international peace and security is the main aim of the UN," decrees the UN Charter. And the Security Council is the organ upon which the charter imposes the main responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security.

The Security Council is a permanent operative political organ. Its members must be prepared at any time to carry out their exceptional obligations the moment peace is threatened. Only 15 states of the total 159 UN members are represented in the Security Council. Among them are the 5 permanent members -- the Soviet Union, China, the UK, France, and the United States, and 10 nonpermanent members with a 2-year mandate. In 1986 and 1987 these members will be Bulgaria, the Congo, Venezuela, the United Arab Emirates, and Ghana, while the countries with mandates continuing in 1986 will be Australia, Denmark, Madagascar, Thailand, and Trinidad and Tobago. The day before yesterday the letters of authority by which Boris Tsvetkov, the Bulgarian UN representative and first deputy minister of foreign affairs, was appointed Bulgarian representative in the Security Council were officially handed to the UN Secretary General.

The last hours of 1985 are passing by. And in the hall where the Security Council sits officials of the Secretariat are replacing the nameplates on the round table with the names of the new states which take up their responsibilities as members of the council. The east wall of the hall, facing the East River, is covered by a huge original fresco by the Norwegian artist Per Krog. It symbolizes peace, the rising of the phoenix from the fire of World War II, and the hopes of humanity for building a secure future in understanding between nations.

But on many occasions in this hall the efforts of the peace-loving countries to surmount and eliminate by peaceful means conflicts and crises with a potential threat to world peace have been blocked, due to the activities of aggressive, colonialist, and imperialist forces. At a special session in October 1985, in which the foreign ministers of the Security Council members took part, a balance sheet was drawn up of the activity of this organ over the 40 years of its existence. The need was stressed for it to increase its effectiveness. In this direction, the policy of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community is exceptionally consistent and active.

As a place where the interrelations between states with different social orders are particularly reflected, the Security Council in 1986 faces the prospect of favorable opportunities for greater results in its activity, because of well-known positive tendencies in the international climate following the Geneva summit meeting in November 1985. These tendencies have been manifested in the Security Council's unanimously adopted December resolution against manifestations of international terrorism. The council remains the place where not the asserted, but the actual positions of the individual states most clearly and most speedily become visible, and where government's love of peace is tested in practice.

Participation in the work of the UN is an imporant direction in Bulgaria's foreign policy. In an interview on the subject of his visit to Bulgaria, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar gave a high assessment of our country's role in the world organization, including in the Security Council. After Bulgaria was elected a Security Council. After Bulgaria was elected a Security Council member on 17 November 1985, many states' delegations expressed their congratulations, welcomed the fact that our country has received more votes than any other candidates, and voiced their full confidence that the high-principled consistent peace-loving policy of the Bulgarian Government would find yet fuller expression in the activity of the Security Council.

Bulgaria's membership of the Security Council represents a new, particularly important stage in the whole of our country's constructive bilateral and multilateral diplomacy, Boris Tsvetkov stated today to the RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent at the United Nations. This stage does not mean only the activity of the delegation accredited to the Security Council at the main UN headquarters. The direct, full-scale participation in the varied highly responsible activities, consultations, and the agreement of decisions and other measures of the Security Council as a substantial element of our country's overall foreign policy will undoubtedly raise the prestige and influence of socialist Bulgaria in international life.

Bulgaria is entering the membership of the Security Council in a year when the hopes of peoples are strengthend, when the UN General Assembly has answered the expections of mankind for an activation of efforts for peace and disarmament, as 1986 has been declared International Peace Year, stated Boris Tsvetkov. We are becoming members of the Security Council in the year when the BCP at its 13th congress will outline new prospects for its own development, and for the participation of our country in the world struggle for peace and security, against the danger of nuclear catastrophe and the militarization of space, and for justice and understanding in international relations. All this, the Bulgarian representative pointed out in conclusion, will charge our activity in the UN and its Security Council with yet greater dynamism in the spirit of the whole peace-loving foreign policy of our country -- a policy in the interest of all peoples, and fully consonant with the Charter, aims, and tasks of the United Nations.

MORE CONDEMNATIONS OF U.S. ACTIONS AGAINST LIBYA

'State Terrorism'

AU090933 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 7 Jan 86 p 2

["AR"-signed commentary: "An Act of State Terrorism"]

[Text] The United States is expected to announce its economic sanctions and other measures directed against Libya tonight. This will mark the culmination of the first stage of Washington's and Tel Aviv's new anti-Libyan campaign, which they have launched following the recent terrorist attacks on airports in Rome and Vienna.

It is apparent even now that these measures will not have the impact that was originally planned in Washington. The United States wanted the sanctions to be a collective step by Western countries, the extent of which was to be such that they would establish a precedent for subsequent anti-Libyan steps, including a direct U.S. or U.S.-Israeli military attack. However, it has not succeeded in this. The West European states and Canada refused to follow the United States; unlike the United States, Western Europe has extensive economic contacts with Libya. Moreover, people in Western Europe realize very well that there exists no proof of U.S. assertions that Libya took part in the acts of terrorism in Rome and Vienna, acts which Tripoli officially condemned. From this it follows that the United States cannot stomach the fact that Libya pursues a consistent anti-imperialist, progressive policy. In the attempt to change this policy, President Ronald Reagan's administration, in addition to political and economic steps directed against Libya, as early as August 1981 provoked a serious armed incident, by having fighter planes based on the Nimitz aircraft carrier shoot down two Libyan military aircraft. In 1983 the United States tried to misuse Egypt and Sudan for a military operation against Libya, and at the end of last year it became known that R. Reagan had ordered the CIA to carry out a secret operation against Libya that was to overthrow its highest representative, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Even now, aside from the punitive bombardment of major targets in Libya, Washington and Tel Aviv are considering staging an operation that would result in the killing of M. al-Qadhdhafi.

However, even now Libya has not yielded to U.S.threats but is engaged in preparations for an active defense in the event of an attack. It enjoys the full support not only of the Arab world in this, but also of the socialist countries and all progressive forces, which view the U.S. plans as a clear case of state terrorism of the grossest kind and warn that a military attack on Libya might lead to a serious conflict in the entire Mediterranean region.

'Ominous Gesture'

LD091848 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Commentary by Marcela Doleckova]

[Text] President Reagan has now expanded his economic sanctions on Libya by freezing all Libyan Government assets in the United States. At the same time, Washington stepped up pressure on its political allies to follow suit and impose their own economic restrictions on Libya. The following comment was prepared by Radio Prague's news analyst, Marcela Doleckova:

President Reagan gave a truly original reason why he was freezing the Libyan assets. He said this was to prevent Libya from doing the same. But make no mistake about the quality of the latest U.S. moves: These preventive measures are in fact gravely dangerous in that they create an artificial alibi for a possible war with Tripoli. Since, however, Reagan curbed virtually all ties and business with Libya during his first term in the White House, there isn't really much he can do next. All in all, the latest sanctions are nothing more but also nothing less than an ominous gesture. Ominous because Washington has not ruled out the possibility of trading economic war for a real one.

The President (?does) know that sanctions cannot really cause that much harm to the Libyan economy, let alone topple Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, so the President accompanied his announcement by a passionate appeal to his allies to join in the sanctions. Well, their initial reactions must have been a bitter disappointment for Washington. Western Europe, which has extensive economic ties with Libya and which moreover feels it could profit from a calm-down in the Middle East, has adopted a very restrained attitude. Britain said she did not consider economic sanctions a suitable foreign policy tool. West Germany said it would rethink its policy on Libya only after conclusive evidence was presented on that country's involvement with terrorists. And that evidence is completely missing, even in the latest U.S. white paper on Libya released by the State Department yesterday and advertised as a list of cases proving Libya's involvement in international terrorism. France, Belgium, Italy, and Vienna have adopted a similar stance.

Reagan warned Western Europe not to use the opportunity created in Libya when the United States vacates the field. He knows what he is talking about: When he imposed a full economic blockade of Nicaragua, his allies not only failed to joint the embargo but in fact they immediately expanded business with Managua. Anyway, one of the most serious presidential blunders in the history of this administration, the embargo on parts and equipment deliveries to the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline, failed when all of Western Europe raised opposition and West European and Japanese firms were quick to seize contracts that might have been won by the U.S. corporations.

One thing is clear: U.S. economic sanctions on Libya are in fact a political weapon and an instrument of pressure. Tripoli Radio yesterday linked those sanctions to a declaration of war on Libya, adding, however, that their result is what really matters. Needless to say, the outcome of the U.S. embargo does not depend on President Reagan's wishful thinking and daydreaming.

Chronology of U.S. Actions

AU090944 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Jan 86 p 7

["ZRL"-signed article: "The Chronicle of Pressure and Extortion; U.S. Military Threats to Libya"]

[Text] For many years the United States has been exerting all kinds of pressure on Libya, including crude threats, because in fact, Washington is not pleased by the foreign-political orientation of this North African country. Following are several specific examples of U.S. anti-Libyan actions during the last 10 years alone:

September 1975. The United States adopts measures aimed at limiting exports of industrial goods, as well as of many installations of "strategic significance" to Libya.

May 1981. According to the NEW YORK DAILY NEWS, the U.S. Administration is engaged in working out a secret plan which counts on involving Egypt and other moderate Arab countries in an action to overthrow the Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdafi's regime.

The United States expels Libyan diplomats of fabricated pretexts.

August 1981. The United States 6th Fleet carries out provocative maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra near the Libyan coast. Eight U.S. fighter planes taking part in the military exercise shoot down two Libyan military aircraft on 19 August; both planes are on a reconnaissance flight along the Libyan coast. That same day the U.S. Air Force carries out simulated variants of an air attack on Libyan cities. A few days later the United States calls upon its citizens in temporary jobs in Libya to leave the country.

December 1981. "Libya is one of the main targets on the CIA'S secret operations," the U.S. periodical INVESTIGATIVE REPORTER writes. The article further states that "CIA headquarters is weighing all plans for the physical liquidation of M. al-Qadhdhafi."

According to several Italian newspapers, which refer to U.S. military circles in Naples, the United States is preparing an armed action against Libya with the use of so-called Rapid Deployment Force units.

February 1982. U.S. military aircraft violate Libya's air space and overfly its sovereign territory a mere 80 km from Benghazi.

March 1982. According to J. Lehman, sectetary of the Navy. the U.S. 6th Fleet has again carried out a military exercise in the immediate vicinity of Libyan shores.

July 1984. U.S. military aircraft invade Libyan air space over the country's territorial waters in three waves. For 13 hours they provocatively overfly installations lying to the north of the coastal cities El Baida, Benghazi, and Syrte.

September 1984. Ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet take part in regular large military exercise near Libya's territorial waters.

November 1984. According to the U.S. press, the CIA has prepared a sectet document "On the Degree of Libya's Vulnerability." The document mentions a broad program of "political, economic, and semi-military actions" aimed against this country.

December 1985. The WASHINGTON POST carries a report on the existence of specific CIA plans approved by the U.S. President himself. According to the same source, the plans are aimed at threatening Libya in the military sense.

January 1986. U.S. military ships are positioned in the vicinity of Libyan shores. Espionage operations, connected with monitoring radio programs and telephone conversations on Libyan territory, are expanded. The Libyan army has been placed on full combat alert.

ISRAELI 'TERRORISM' LINKED TO ROME, VIENNA ATTACKS

DW071245 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Guenter Leuschner's review of the past week's events]

[Excerpts] There is no justification whatsoever for attacks such as those in Rome and Vienna -- none for terror by individuals or by states. Take airplane hijacking or kidnapping -- nobody gains anything if innocent people have to suffer or even lose their lives.

The consequences of state terrorism as practiced by Israel against the Arab population or by South Africa against the majority of its own population, are much more devastating, of course. Hence, rejection and outrage are understandable reactions, and distrust crops up only when people close their eyes to one kind of terrorism but make much ado over another, or when they, like Israel, seek to represent their state mass terror, which has cost ten of thousands Arab lives, as legitimate, just to scream all the louder for retaliation if their own citizens are affected.

I wonder whether those who are so prejudiced might at least give some thought to the possibility that their policy of oppressing their neighbors and of land seizure, that all this has some connection with tragedies such as those of Rome and Vienna and that, hence, a peaceful solution of the Middle East problem, which Israel prevents time and again, would have many beneficial effects, including the fact that Israeli citizens would no longer have to fear for their lives abroad?

As I said, there is no justification for what happened in Rome and Vienna. Yet, by the same token, there is no justification for the threats Israel and the United States are now uttering against Libya, either. Even some allies of the United States suspect it is a mere pretext for entirely different political intentions.

Is it no high time for the United States to do something seriously against terrorism of all kinds -- instead of making military threats with its Mediterranean fleet -- by exerting its influence on Israel, thus making possible the peaceful Middle East arrangement that has long been overdue? This, too, falls under the subject of credibility.

SCHOLAR INTERVIEWED ON EFFECT OF U.S. SANCTIONS

LD100006 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2140 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] The U.S. total economic boycott of Libya extends, as we have said, from the halting of trade relations to the freezing of Libyan assets in the United States. Helga Weichsel asked Professor Joachim Hoehne of the Institute of International Politics and Economics for his opinion on this.

[Begin recording] [Hoehne] First, this measure is to be classified certainly as a further act in the attempts by the present U.S. Government to assert again and more strongly the U.S. role as a world policeman, by accusing an independent state of terrorism without having proof of this, and then threatening military measures of force -- they have evidently prepared for this -- and then imposing an economic boycott. And this isn't the first time they've done this in the last year.

[Weichsel] You're thinking, for example, of Nicaragua?

[Hoehne] Yes. Nicaragua. There was a similar partial boycott and embargo measures, as there have been against socialist countries in the past.

[Weichsel] The United States is demanding, so to speak, that its allies do the same. Do you think that the EC countries -- the European Community, that is -- or Japan will also join in?

[Hoehne] I wouldn't expect so. On the one hand, there are the well-understood economic interests of the EC countries, of other capitalist countries, of Japan, in Libya, which for these countries play far and away a greater economic role, have far and away a greater economic weight than the U.S. economic relationship with Libya. However, for the FRG and for Italy, Libya is an important oil supplier, and at the same time an important purchasing country for industrial products. Second, other countries, of course, have experience with the failure of such boycott measures. They have taken economic boycott measures in the past, have paid money to learn how it's done, have seen that in the end such measures affected the instigators more than the target state.

[Weichsel] The United States is also pulling specialists out of Libya at the same time. Won't that harm the country?

[Hoehne] Yes, that could possibly lead to difficulties for a while where these people are put in as experts, and this would go beyond, over and above the U.S. trade share in Libya, but I don't assess this effect as being so serious that it won't be compensated for in a relatively short time, -- it probably could be compensated for by experts from other capitalist industrial countries, if these things prove to be lucrative enough. Thus Great Britain and the FRG have announced that they are in solidarity with the U.S. boycott measures, although they do not enter the boycott themselves, they will not do anything against it, will do no thing to get round the U.S. measures. But, as we know, the economic practice among imperialist competitors differs from such official announcements.

NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS EXCHANGED WITH SOVIETS

AU031500 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- On the occasion of the New Year Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, exchanged best wishes for a successful 1986 with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

On the same occasion Erich Honecker exchanged greetings with the leading representatives of the other socialist states and with the heads of state of numerous other countries. Best wishes for the New Year were exchanged by Erich Honecker and leaders of communist and workers parties, as well as leading representatives of international organizations and national liberation movements.

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers also exchanged congratulations for the new year. Willi Stoph also exchanged best wishes with the premiers of the other socialist states and with the heads of other countries' governments.

Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, and counterparts from many countries also exchanged New Year's greetings.

SINDERMANN RECEIVES FRG BUNDESTAG DELEGATION

LD092126 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0948 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 9 Jan (ADN) -- People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, exchanged views on Thursday [9 January] with a delegation from the FRG's SPD Bundestag group which is visiting the GDR.

The delegation, led by Margitta Terborg, member of the SPD group executive, is in the GDR on a fact-finding tour at the invitation of Eberhard Aurich, Presidium member of the People's Chamber and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council.

In an exchange of views at the People's Chamber building with delegation leader Margitta Terborg, member of the SPD Group Executive, and Bundestag eputies Rudi Hauck, Reinhold Hiller, Eckhart Kuhlwein and Egon Lutz, Horst Sindermann noted the responsibility of deputies to work for peace, security, and cooperation and to promote the creation of a coalition of reason and realism. The GDR feels committed to this policy. With its allies, it works steadfastly to maintain peace through a halt to the arms race and preventing its extension to space, and for averting a nuclear inferno.

Horst Sindermann and his interlocutors agreed that the GDR and FRG have a great responsibility to contribute to the elimination of the nuclear danger. It is therefore necessary to make every effort to utilize all opportunities for reducing political and military confrontation in Europe and the world.

Relations between the two German states must not give rise to any additional burdens on the situation in Europe, but rather to impulses for the peaceful and trusting coexistence of European states. Horst Sindermann underscored the position repeatedly put forward by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, that the shaping of a good-neighborly relationship between the two German states is possible if they are guided by realism, adherence to treaties and good will, by respect for sovereignty, equality and noninterference.

The two sides agreed that the inviolability of frontiers and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all European states in their existing borders are a fundamental condition for peace. The People's Chamber president cited respect for GDR citizenship, establishing the border along the middle of the Elbe and the dismantling of the Salzgitter Central Registry as logical steps which would make possible further agreements on improving relations between the two German states.

At the start of the 2-hour talks, which were attended by all members of the SPD delegation, Margitta Terborg conveyed greetings from the chairman of the SPD Bundestag group, Hans-Jochen Vogel.

The talks were attended by Eberhard Aurich, Presidium member of the People's Chamber and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, Jochen Willderding, chairman of the FDJ group, SED Central Committee department chiefs Dr Klaus Sorgenicht and Gerd Schulz.

EXPANDED COOPERATION SOUGHT WITH IRAQ

LD091348 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1703 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jan (ADN) -- The GDR and Iraq want to expand their cooperation further on the foundation of the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutual benefit. This was stated on Wednesday [8 January] in Berlin by Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, minister of light industries of the Republic of Iraq.

Werner Krolikowski informed his guest, who heads the Iraqi delegation to the 10th session of the GDR-Iraq Permanent Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, about current tasks of the GDR's domestic and foreign policy, which is aimed at the further strengthening of socialism and peace preservation.

The two sides agreed that halting the arms race on earth and preventing the militarization of space is of vital importance for all mankind and spoke in favor of the peaceful elimination of existing conflicts. They emphasized the need for a just and permanent Middle East solution and stressed their countries' solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people under PLO leadership in implementing its inalienable rights, including the right to self-determination and the creation of its own independent state.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND NOTES FDJ RAILWAY ACHIEVEMENTS

AU011912 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Dec 85 p 2

[Excerpt] Bad Kleinen (ND) -- Since the 10th party congress, 925 km of railroad track have been electrified. The more than 1,500 young people in 46 railroad enterprises and in industry accomplish 60 percent of all performances in electrification. In 1985 important projects were completed ahead of schedule through FDJ initiatives. Since 18 May, for example, passenger and freight trains can use a totally electrified track between Berlin and Rostock, and since 1 June the Berlin Outer Ring, one of the most used railroad tracks of the GDR, has been fully electrified.

NEPSZABADSAG INVEIGHS AGAINST U.S. LIBYAN STANCE

LD092038 Budapest in English to Europe 1150 GMT 9 Jan 85

[From the press review]

[Text] All the dailies carry special reports on the U.S. sanctions imposed against Libya. NEPSZABADSAG, the central party daily, sharply criticizes the American military threat and economic sanctions against Libya and notes that most of Washington's West European allies have expressed their reservations over such moves. NEPSZABADSAG points out: The United States uses the terrorist actions in Vienna and Rome as a pretext to exert pressure on the Libyan revolutionary system, with which it has been in conflict since its coming into existence in 1969, and the attempts made to overthrow the Libyan system are part and parcel of Washington's new global strategy under which it claims the right to openly intervene in countries in any part of the world pursuing a policy with which Washington does not agree.

MAGYAR NEMZET PROBES U.S. REACTION TO TERRORISM

AU091314 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 8 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by Miklos Beke: "Our Washington Correspondent's News Commentary -- the Smile"]

[Excerpts] Terrorism is arousing passionate debates in the United States. How can it be combatted and is it possible to stop it? These issues are the concern of both the government and the news commentators. Passions were obviously highly inflamed by the bloodbath in Rome and Vienna. Because the Americans found these actions outrageous and frightening, a quarter of all passengers traveling to Europe canceled their flights. Next followed the interview of news reporters with the Libyan leader who gave his answers from the seat of a tractor manufactured in the West, and this again inflamed heated passions.

Following the killings at the airports, both Washington and Tel Aviv were concerned with the question of retaliation.

At first the White House tried to calm down its Middle East ally; then it corrected, or rather termed the statements carried by newspapers as distorted, and indicated that if Israel is able to pinpoint the targets, it may carry out a military action. What is more, the United States itself has thought about such a solution and mobilized its Mediterranean naval forces and ordered an alert for fighters at bases in Sicily and Britain. However, who should be bombed? Is it possible to risk an attack against the newly arrived antiaircraft missiles? Would not the Americans working in Libya be stuck and taken as hostages? Would there be a crisis in the region that could endanger the American efforts to normalize relations in the area, and would this attack not escalate into a conflict of the superpowers? These considerations were thoroughly examined at the National Security Council sessions, which came to the final decision that for the time being the military answer should be abandoned and that instead economic and diplomatic sanctions would be sought in which the allies would be asked to join.

However, Western Europe is unwilling to enter into an argument with Libya, and most probably would only do something under strong American pressure.

According to Washington, however, terrorism must concern not just the United States, because this disease is spreading unnoticed and rapidly. Nor did Isreal want to take the sole responsibility for formulating an answer, because it did not want to aggravate the situation, thus tension has subsided, probably as a result of mutual concessions. The United States, under the influence of pressures inherent in its superpower status, was satisfied with considering Al-Qadhdhafi's statments as reactions of a frightened Libya. And Tel Aviv might have considered as a reality of world politics the fact that Syria withdrew the antiaircraft missiles deployed in Lebanon although this step certainly could not have been related to the incidents in Rome and Vienna.

The storm clouds have now dispersed, but new ones may soon arrive, because the driving forces in the affair remain in place. This was the subject of debates on American weekend television programs.

The CBS evening newscast wittily pointed out the characteristics of this difficult situation: Washington cannot make a step, because it is not sure in which direction to go, it could lose positions in the region, and it would cause an unnecessary superpower crisis following the promising Geneva start; but it cannot stay idle either because in the light of its promises it would appear ridiculous. As a matter of fact smiles, seen so often in recent days, appeared on the screen. The only trouble with them is that nothing justifies smiles in this game.

NEW YEAR'S TV MESSAGES SIGNAL 'FAVORABLE CHANGE'

AU071117 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 3 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial article signed by Peter G. Feher: "Messages"]

[Text] An event without precedent -- that is the way the international press has characterized the speeches delivered by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan to each other's peoples on the occasion of the new year. The very fact that such an event, which is unique in the history of Soviet-U.S. relations, took place at all signals a favorable change in the atmosphere between the two countries. No U.S. President has spoken for 13 years and no Soviet leader has spoken for 12 years in the television broadcasts of the other country.

If the optimistic predictions prove to be true, the New Year exchange of messages between the leaders of the two great powers might signal the new constructive spirit established by the Geneva summit. The two speeches are hopeful not so much in their content as in their tone. The two leaders reiterated their countries' positions on armament and disarmament and on the other current issues of world politics. There was nothing new in the two speeches in this respect, but Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan analyzed in a moderate tone the problems that the international press had written about in heated tones some weeks and months ago.

All this may represent an important step made by the two great powers toward the creation of confidence. International public opinion has been waiting for quite a while for Moscow and Washington to find some sort of solution to halting the arms race.

So far the Soviet Union has made a considerable number of proposals whose implementation could have contributed to the creation of mutual security. To achieve this, it would be absolutely necessary for the United States to give up the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, that is, the practical implementation of space armament.

In their new year messages, the leaders of the two great powers agreed that both sides should considerably reduce their nuclear arsenal because it is impossible to win a nuclear war, and they can only be losers in such a war.

Let us hope that the relations between the two great powers will develop this year in such a way that the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States will be able to report again in the messages at the beginning of next year on concrete results of genuine improvement.

HORVATH, DELEGATION RETURN FROM TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD091431 Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Budapest, January 7 (MTI) -- Istvan Horvath, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, visited Moscow on January 6-7 on the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. He was received by Yegor Ligachev, member of the CPSU CC's PC and secretary of the CC. Istvan Horvath held talks with Viktor Chebrikov, member of the CPSU CC's PC and chairman of the State Security Committee, Nikolay Savinkin, member of the CPSU CC, Georgiy Razumovskiy, head of CC's department, and several senior officials of the Soviet Supreme Court, and the ministries of defence and interior.

In the course of talks the parties discussed current tasks of the HSWP and the CPSU in the further strengthening of socialist democracy, the furtherance of political institutional system and the development of state life. They gave briefs in the implementation of the resolutions of the 13th HSWP Congress and preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. The programmes were attended by Janos Barabas, charge d'affaires of the Hungarian Embassy in Moscow.

Istvan Horvath and his party, including Jeno Kovacs, deputy head of the CC's administrative department, and Gyula Thurner, staff member of the CC's foreign affairs department, returned to Budapest Tuesday evening [7 January].

NEW INFORMATION OFFICE OFFICIAL APPOINTED

AU071020 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] The Council of Ministers has appointed Botond Bercsenyi deputy chairman of the government's Information Office.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON U.S. STANCE TOWARD LIBYA

U.S. Policy 'State Terrorism'

AU091035 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Jan 85 p 7

[Michal Przeczek: "A Scythe and Hard Stone"]

[Text] On 27 December at Rome (Fiumicino) and Vienna (Schwechat) Airports terrorists attacked check-in counters for passengers traveling on EL AL Israeli airlines. Nineteen people died and about 100 were wounded. Police said that the attackers were of Arab origin and that they used Moroccan and Tunisian passports (the latter, according to the Tunisian authorities, were forged.) It is impossible to establish exactly who or what groups, or organizations the terrorists represented.

In the meantime, people have come forward claiming to know everything. Israel immediately blamed the PLO. Assurances by PLO activists that the PLO had nothing to do with the Rome and Vienna attacks were like throwing peas against a wall -- Tel Aviv did not take the trouble to listen to these assurances, much less acknowledge them.

Israel did not have to wait long for support from its incontestable ally -- the United States. Both capitals established that Libya is behind the attackers, a country to which Washington has been denying honor and credibility for a long time, turning it into a bastion and symbol of world terrorism. This time, however, the United States has decided that the opportunity has arisen to use a sharper tone. The press and television have reported on preparations for a military operation against Tripoli -- the selection of Libyan targets for U.S. bombs, allocation of aircraft to perform this mission, putting U.S. forces in the Mediterranean on alert, and sending the aircraft carrier "Coral Sea" into the Gulf of Sidra.

If Washington wanted to appear as a scythe then it has encountered hard Tripoli stone. Libya has stressed many times through the lips of its representatives, including Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, that it has nothing to with these attacks and that it condemns acts of terror and punishes them severely on its own soil. If however, said Colonel al-Qadhdhafi on 1 January, any act of revenge were to take place against Libya, Libya would immediately start a full-scale war against the United States and Israel in the Middle East and Mediterranean, as well as on the streets of U.S. and Israeli cities. Citizens taking part in mass rallies and demonstrations have displayed full support for the stance of their leader. Syria, Tunisia, southern Yemen, and Kuwait have announced their desire to aid Tripoli. The Soviet daily IZVESTIYA has warned against another conflict in such a politically sensitive region.

The attempt to use the Rome and Vienna airport attacks as a pretext to step up hostile action against Libya is designed to further sharpen the tension in the Middle East and Mediterranean, which could lead to unforeseen and very dangerous consequences. One must state with all due firmness that the "state terrorism" policy advocated by the United States, and the whipping up of a climate of war hysteria cannot lead to any constructive solutions whatsoever. These things manifest a tendency to interfere in the affairs of sovereign states.

Only Israel Supports Sanctions

LD100952 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Commentary by Boleslaw Broszczak]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said at a news conference in Washington that the United States has already exhausted the possibilities for an economic boycott of Libya. At the same time, he refused to answer the question as to whether the United States will undertake military measures against that country. Shultz stated only that Washington is considering the actions needed to eliminate terrorism. He also announced that next week John Whitehead, his deputy, will go to Western Europe to explain Washington's assessment of the situation in the Mediterranean region. Boleslaw Broszczak comments:

If urging participation in sanctions is a test of allied values, the Americans have found themselves at a dead end. The reply came in the form of a conference by the FRG chancellor who outlined his government's different attitude, the Italian cabinet's stand, and finally the report by the EEC Commission in Brussels from which it transpires unequivocally that the EEC -- which imports goods to the value of 20 billion marks and exports goods worth almost 10 billion from Libya -- is interested not in sanctions but in decreasing the deficit and gaining a wider share of the Libyan market. This shows self interest rather than allied sentiments, but it also shows that realism, common sense, and a factual assessment of U.S. actions toward Tripoli have determined Western Europe's stand. It is ironic that words of support and praise have only come from one country -- Israel. Yitzhak Shamir, writing to George Shultz that sanctions are the first step in the fight against terrorism, presented his government's political credo. It was no surprise to anyone.

Sanctions Termed 'Provocative'

LD091758 Warsaw PAP in English 1413 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 9 -- The government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA today recalled a long list of anti-Libyan moves taken by the U.S. against Libya since 1969, that is since Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi overthrew the pro-American monarchy there, and wrote:

"Washington's provocative moves have shaken the world public opinion, but the White House is not going to change its course. The latest development is the imposition by the U.S. Administration of economic sanctions against Libya and of a ban on travels to Libya by the U.S. citizens, a ban whose breaking is to be punished with prison terms.

"Sanctions or rather economic restrictions... Our country and its inhabitants well know the taste of these words. Therefore, nobody can be surprised by the reaction of our government which assured Libya of our support for it.

"The anti-Libyan action taken by Washington has not found support among its allies either, in spite of calls for taking similar moves, the U.S. Administration is playing another game with false and, what's more, marked cards," RZECZPOSPOLITA said.

EXCHANGE OF DIPLOMATS WITH ISRAEL 'IMMINENT'

TA091957 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1915 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Poland says that diplomatic relations with Israel will be established only when the Middle East problems have been ironed out.

At the same time, the Polish government spokesman confirmed to our correspondent Visra'el Segal that the exchange of diplomatic representatives between the two countries is imminent. Approximately 2 months ago, Israel relayed to Poland the name of its designated representative, Mordekhay Paltzur, formerly the ambassador to the Dominican Republic, but thus far the Polish Government has not approved his accreditation to Warsaw. The Polish Government source also denied that Poland was supposed to serve as the transit point for Soviet Jews when they leave for Israel.

JARUZELSKI, OFFICIALS MEET PACT HEAD KULIKOV

LD091929 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Council of State chairman, accompanied by Premier Zbigniew Messner, has received Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, Warsaw Pact Joint Forces supreme commander and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, head of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Forces. During the meetings views were exchanged on the military and political situation and directions of further improving the fraternal armies' cooperation.

The talks were also attended by Army General Florian Siwicki, minister for national defense, and General Jozef Uzycki, chief of the general staff. Also present was the Joint Armed Forces' supreme commander's representative to the Polish Armed Forces, Lieutenant General Vladimir Sevenuk. The meeting passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

FRENCH SECRETARY OF STATE BAYLET VISITS

LD100945 Paris Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] For the first time since the Polish Government's crackdown on the Solidarity trade union, a member of the French Government is visiting Warsaw. Jean-Michel Baylet, the French secretary of state for external relations, had talks yesterday with Marian Orzechowski, foreign affairs minister. The two men were to have particularly discussed the issue of political prisoners in Poland. Baylet was to have given his Polish counterpart a list of prisoners that France would like to see freed. This action takes place in the context of relations that (Thomas Schreiber) analyzes for us:

According to the French Government -- those close to the secretary of state -- close links with the various Eastern bloc countries help these countries to free themselves from Soviet domination, thereby helping to increase their independence. It is also being said that France, having been the first to receive General Jaruzelski after being the first to welcome Mikhail Gorbachev, can consider itself as acting in conformity with the spirit of Geneva. It remains to be seen if there will be any concrete results following the resumption of the French-Polish dialogue.

Jean-Michel Baylet has come to Warsaw to talk, officially at least, about economic problems. The essentially political nature of the visit, which coincides with the publication of an appeal by Lech Walesa calling on his fellow countrymen to mobilize for the release of political prisoners, has, however, not gone unnoticed by any observer.

On Thursday [9 January] afternoon, the secretary of state for external relations had talks with Cardinal Glemp and the Polish foreign affairs minister.

Up to now, nearly all high-ranking Western visitors have also met members of the opposition, an opposition that is paying great attention to the slightest details of this visit, the first visit to Poland by a member of the French Government since December 1981.

WALESA URGES MOBILIZATION FOR PRISONERS' RELEASE

AU091632 Paris AFP in English 1628 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 9 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, head of the banned Solidarity union, today urged Poles to mobilise to obtain the freedom of Poland's political prisoners -- a figure he set at 260. His appeal, issued from Gdansk, where he lives, said freeing the political prisoners was 'the preliminary condition for resumed dialogue between the authorities and society."

Mr. Walesa, in an appeal in the name of "former prisoners and detainees" of martial law, said that although military rule was now suspended, "political prisoners have become a permanent element of the Polish reality," since its proclamation in December 1981. "Amnesties and gestures of clemency," he said, "have not made much difference, and there are at present 260 trade union and political militants incarcerated" in Poland. Polish officials put the figure at 183.

Mr. Walesa also claimed there was "increased repression in Polish prisons" where, he said, "political prisoners, victims of frequent ill-treatment, are compelled to fall back on extreme forms of protest, such as hunger strikes."

Mr. Walesa said political prisoners must be granted a "specific status" and Polish society and international public opinion must "put pressure on the authorities" for them to be freed. He called on "factory workers, parish communities and district associations to financially and morally aid the prisoners and their families."

SRV DELEGATION ARRIVES IN WARSAW 4 JAN

BK091229 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0030 GMT 9 Jan 86

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 9 January]

[Text] At the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, a CPV delegation led by Chu Huy Man, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, arrived in Warsaw on 4 January.

Delegation Concludes Visit

LD091352 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] A delegation from the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee led by Central Committee Politburo member, Chu Huy Man, ended a 5-day visit to Poland. The delegation was received by Wojciech Jaruzelski. Problems on the further development of comprehensive cooperation between both parties and states, on the immediate international situation, and on preparations for congresses of both parties, were raised in cordial and friendly talks. The delegation conveyed an invitation from the highest authorities of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic to a Polish party-state delegation under the chairmanship of Wojciech Jaruzelski to pay an official visit to Vietnam. Participating in the talks were Jozef Baryla and Ernest Kucza.

ORZECHOWSKI PARTICIPATES IN IDEOLOGICAL MEETING

LD100007 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] The Party Central Committee Ideological Commission is continuing its proceedings at an itinerant meeting in Wroclaw. The sociopolitical situation and forms of party activity in the Wroclaw intelligentsia milieu are being discussed. Marian Orzechowski is taking part in the deliberations.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO CUBA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU071033 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Dec-1 Jan pp 1, 7

[Greetings message from State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski and Premier Zbigniew Messner to Cuban leader Fidel Castro on Cuban National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, in Havana:

To mark the 27th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution, we convey to you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, and through you to the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, State Council, Council of Ministers, and the entire Cuban people our best fraternal wishes on behalf of the supreme authorities of the PPR and Polish society.

Your activity for the sake of perpetuating the achievements of the revolution and building socialism and social justice is the best realization of the Cuban people's historic desires and aspirations.

Fraternal Cuba's internationalist attitude and its efforts in the international arena aimed at defending peace and respecting the rights of all nations to determine their own fate and establish equal economic and political relations is a great contribution to the struggle for a safe, better, and just future for mankind.

We also take this opportuity to express our sincere satisfaction with the favorably developing relations of friendship and constantly expanding cooperation between our states and peoples.

We wish you, dear Comrade Fidel and fraternal Cuba, new successes in socialist construction and all possible success for the friendly Cuban people.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR State Council chairman; Zbigniew Messner, PPR Council of Ministers chairman

ROMANIA LIBERA, LUMEA CONDEMN U.S. SANCTIONS

AU091836 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1736 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/1/1986 -- Printing the statement of the Romanian News Agency AGERPRES in connection with the measures adopted by the United States against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah as well as newsgrams on other countries' standtakings, in their January 9 issues, the Romanian newspapers and periodicals carry extensive commentaries condemning the U.S. threats of using force and the setting up of economic and other sanctions against that country.

A commentary in "ROMANIA LIBERA" headlined "International Developments Demand, More Than Ever Before, a Restraint From the Policy of the Use and Threat of Force" underscores that the recent statements made by the U.S. Preident "flagrantly violate the acknowledged principles governing inter-state relations and can create new sources of tension in the Mediterranean". Reiterating the well-known and consistent stance taken by Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu, viz, the firm rejection of the policy of the use and threat of force and of dictate, of economic and other pressures, whatever the reasons, and the widespread use of the path of negotiations, as the sole efficient way of solving the litigious issues existing in the world, "ROMANIA LIBERA" writes: "A telling expression of the RCP's and Romanian state's consistent concern to set inter-state relations on durable and healthy foundations is the unanimous adoption by the UN General Assembly of the Romanian-sponsored document titled "The Solemn Appeal to All the States in Conflict for an Undelayed Cessation of Armed Conflicts and a Negotiated Resolution of Issues, and the Solemn Pledge of the UN Member States to Politically Settle the States of Tension and Conflict and the Existing Disputes, to Refrain From the Use and Threat of Force, From Any Interference in Other States' Domestic Affairs". It is obvious that "by unanimously adopting that document, the states in the membership of the United Nations, which also include the states that voiced threats of reprisals and of the use of force, are in duty bound to respect it to the letter" "ROMANIA LIBERA" emphasises, showing in conclusion that the extremely harmful events that have rapidly cropped up of late in the international life call, more than ever before, for a sense of responsibility, reason, lucidity and calmness, for the abstention from any actions that might further deteriorate the international climate.

In its turn, the foreign policy weekly "LUMEA" writes: "Romania has been and is firmly for the cessation of any action or attempts at interference in other states' internal affairs, at violating the international law, or resorting to the policy of the use and threat of force, of pressures, whatever their form. Life has proved and proves that the only viable and reasonable way of politically approaching and solving conflicts, either existing or virtual issues, is the firm observance of the democratic principles of international relations -- national independence and sovereignty, non-recourse to the use and threat of forces, each people's right to choose its own development path".

"In the spirit of its policy of peace and international understanding", the weekly point out, "Romania has militated and consistently militates for an exclusively political settlement of inter-state differences, demanding a sense of restraint, the abstention from any dangerous action, the prevalence of reason and a constructive spirit, and that everything be done for the identification of the most adequate ways of solving the existing problems in accordance with the foremost interests of world peace, detente and security. Romania is for the unswerving promotion, in the international life, of the political way of solving disputes, any differences and conflicts among states."

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT DINNER HELD 20 DEC

AU272326 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Dec 85 pp 1,5

[Toast proposed by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council and BCP Central Committee general secretary, at official dinner given in his honor in Bucharest on 20 December 1985]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu, esteemed comrades and friends, I take the liberty to express my sincere gratitude for the invitation addressed to me to visit the Socialist Republic of Romania, for the warm hospitality accorded me and my comrades, and for the feelings of comradeship and friendship expressed to us.

We have come to the capital of Socialist Romania, our neighbor, in order to continue the good tradition of regular summit meetings, which have become a characteristic trait of Bulgarian-Romanian relations. These meetings are characterized by the fact that an open and constructive dialogue is conducted during them, agreements are reached on the most important problems of mutual interest, and cooperation in all sectors is intensified. We particularly appreciate the atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding in which these meetings are proceeding.

We are happy to point out that the talks we began today are a continuation of this fruitful tradition.

We devote particular attention to our relations with the RCP and with the Socialist Republic of Romania. These relations are an expression of the centuries-old friendship existing between our two peoples. Our relations have strengthened particularly throughout the years of socialist construction and have acquired qualitatively new dimensions; they are successfully developing upon the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. These relations are our common, Bulgarian-Romanian contribution to the consolidation of the socialist community and to worldwide peace.

Today our economic development offers broad opportunities for the further intensification of Bulgarian-Romanian friendship. The task and responsibility of our two countries is to use these opportunities. This makes it necessary for us to resolutely proceed toward the joint mastering of the best achievements of scientific-technical progress. Undoubtedly, the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation is of great importance. Today, a year following the signing of this program, we can positively evaluate its implementation. At the same time, however, we must state that we are still facing a great amount of work in connection with the use of all opportunities contained in it. As for us, we are convinced that with joint efforts we will further proceed toward new achievements in Bulgarian-Romanian friendship in the interest of our two peoples and our community.

Comrades, we sincerely rejoice at the successes of the fraternal Romanian people in the construction of a comprehensively developed socialist society. We wish with all our hearts that you may implement the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress for the further progress of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The BCP and all our people are in the process of actively preparing for the 13th BCP Congress. What are we going to assess at this congress? The congress will primarily assess the fact that despite great difficulties caused by climatic conditions and other hardships, the results achieved during the period following the 12th BCP Congress are undoubtedly a positive achievement of our people under party leadership representing a reliable basis for new successes.

Now, the goal which inspires the party and all people is to transform the Ninth 5-Year Plan period into a period of comprehensive advance in scientific-technical progress, for raising the quality of production and for improving the efficiency of the total socio-economic development in Bulgaria. We have the will and the strength to do so.

Comrades, our two peoples are engaged in peaceful and constructive labor. They are against war, which is likely to produce a devastating nuclear holocaust. They are deeply interested in the preservation and consolidation of peace in the world. In addition to all other things, peace is a prerequisite for communication and cooperation among all states and peoples to everybody's benefit.

Worldwide interest of the public in the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan does not slacken. This is quite understandable, because the state of Soviet-U.S. relations is, to a great extent, decisive for the progress of world events.

The Soviet Union prepared with great seriousness and with a considerable sense of responsibility for the Geneva meeting. The Soviet delegation arrived at this meeting with a broad peace platform for the fundamental improvement of the international situation, a platform which was established in Sofia by the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. At the Prague meeting of the Warsaw Pact states Gorbachev's personal contribution to the consolidation of the jointly elaborated, peace-loving stands of the socialist community was highly appreciated. Today mankind expects the opportunities opened in Geneva to be transformed into specific deeds. As in the past, today the USSR and our countries will perseveringly devote all their efforts to the establishment of lasting peace on our planet. It is now important that the other side make its contribution to the great cause -- namely, to prevent the arms race in outer space and to stop it on earth, as well as to implement disarmament and a return to detente.

Relations with the Balkan countries play an essential role in the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and our country will continue, now and in the future, to actively contribute to the consolidation of good, neighborly relations and cooperation for the strengthening of peace and security in the Balkans and for the transformation of this area into a nuclear-free zone.

Under the present circumstances, the cohesion and unity of action of the socialist community are of exceptional importance. This is why we will continue to contribute in the future to the perfection of our countries' cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA for the further consolidation of our cohesion and power.

Dear comrades, we are facing the beginning of 1986. Let us wish that this year may be peaceful and fruitful for our two peoples and countries, and that it may be even more successful as regards our cooperation.

I propose a toast:

-- to friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the RCP, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania, between the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples;
-- to the happiness and prosperity of the fraternal Romanian people;
-- to the unity and cohesion of the socialist community;
-- to the health of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania;
-- to the health of Comrade Elena Ceausescu!
-- to the health of all those here present!
-- Cheers!

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT PLANNED

AU081312 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1226 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/1/1986 -- In Romania the development of the small-scale industry and of the services to the population is based on the programmes for the development of these activities over the 1986-1990 period. The volume of production of the small-scale industry is planned to grow 2.17 times in 1990 as compared to 1985, and the services to the population 2.28 times.

The small-scale industry turns out a wide range of ready-mades. (?knitwear), shoes, leather goods and furniture. Special attention is being paid to enhancing the handicraft production, the manufacture of household and farming equipment, etc.

Stress is laid in the services on expanding those that are in demand: The maintenance and repair of electrical appliances and electronics is expected to go up 2.6 times over the next five years, the repair of clothing and shoes -- 2.5 times; laundry and chemical cleaning -- 2.5 times.

The small-scale industry output is to be by over 13 percent larger this year than the previous one, and the services by over 18 percent.

The network of servicing units will be added more than 670 facilities in 1986, their total number being expected to stand at 18,000 by the end of the year.

AL-QADHDHAFI MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU ON REPUBLIC DAY

AU071022 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 5 Jan 86 p 5

[Text] To Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania:

On the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic in your friendly country, I take particular pleasure in extending congratulations on my own behalf and on behalf of the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, along with best wishes for good health and happiness and wishes of progress and well-being to the friendly Romanian people.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qhadhafi

LEADERS SEND MESSAGES ON CUBA'S NATIONAL DAY

Ceausescu; Dascalescu Message

AU071023 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jan 86 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Havana:

On the 27th anniversary of the day of Cuba's liberation, we want to convey warm congratulations to you, the Communist Party of Cuba, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and to the friendly Cuban people.

We note with satisfaction the achievements registered by your country and we wish the friendly Cuban people fresh and important successes in building socialism.

We trust that fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will deepen and diversify more and more to the benefit of the two peoples and the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

Please accept, Comrade Fidel Castro, comradely greetings and best wishes for good health.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania

Giosan, Others Send Cables

AU071029 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jan 86 p 4

[Text] On the national day, the 27th anniversary of the liberation of the Republic of Cuba, Comrade Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and Comrade Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs, have sent a cable of congratulations to Comrades Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Power of the Republic of Cuba, and to Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, minister of foreign relations.

Congratulatory cables were also sent by the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, mass and civic organizations, and by some central institutions in our country to similar institutions in Cuba.

CRITICISMS OF U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST LIBYA

Lack World, Allied Support

LD091835 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Relations between Libya and the United States continue to be overheated; but when everything is summed up there is an overwhelming impression that the worst is over. President Reagan has reserved the right to impose not only economic but also other sanctions against Libya. This even implies military intervention if, as the Americans see it, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi continues to support and finance terrorist acts such as those at the Vienna and Rome airports.

However, neither the world nor the U.S. European allies accept Reagan's accusations as correct in view of the well-known fact that the Americans cannot stand either al-Qadhdhafi or his policies, even when Libya promptly dissociates itself from terrorist acts -- although, frankly speaking, such was not the case this time. Even though this was done after some delay, it would be sheer madness for the United States to decide to embark on military intervention simply because it distrusts Al-Qadhdhafi and cannot stand him. Any military action, even of limited proportions, could develop into a broader conflict that would have unforeseeable consequences for U.S. interests in the Middle and Near East.

This fact is best substantiated by not only Arab but other reactions to the U.S. threats against Libya. All Arab countries, aware of how a conflict between the United States and Libya could develop, rallied around Al-Qadhdhafi. The broader international public unreservedly denounced the threats against Libya, while the U.S. European allies warned Reagan to hold back from any rash action. Once again, the United States remained isolated; this, probably, was a crucial factor in President Reagan's eventual decision to impose economic sanctions which will not hurt Libya much.

As for Western Europe, it is improbable that it will follow the U.S. course since its interests are completely different from U.S. interests.

It is, of course, impossible to undertake any military intervention against Libya without jeopardizing U.S.-Soviet relations and everything that resulted from the Reagan-Gorbachev Geneva meeting. If President Reagan were to opt for military action, as some were and still are fearing, it would be hard to hope for another meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev or for any improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations. The Soviet criticisms of U.S. behavior tward Libya contained a large dose of warning which the U.S. President could not ignore when deciding on the nature of the sanctions against Libya. True, Moscow did not state that it would extend military assistance to Libya even if it were requested, but what was said was an indication to what extent the Geneva spirit would be jeopardized in the event of U.S. military intervention -- and not only the Geneva spirit, but also interbloc relations, particularly relations between the two superpowers.

It is hard to believe that this would be in the interest of the United States at the present moment, or that the United States would so easily sacrifice the possibility of improving its relations with Moscow, let alone its interests in the Arab world.

In addition to the hope that the United States will not go beyond economic sanctions, we hope that Libya, too, will restrain itself from any hasty action in its conflict with the United States.

Not 'Serious Threat'

LD092033 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1752 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, Jan 9 (TANJUG) -- Government circles here do not regard the U.S. economic boycott of Libya, including the latest U.S. decision to freeze Libyan assets in U.S. banks, as a serious threat to the Libyan economy.

At the same time, Libyan officials are visibly pleased with the refusal or hesitation of Libya's key West European economic partners to join in the U.S. sanctions.

Although the possibility of a military intervention against Libya has not been ruled out altogether, such an action is considered less and less likely, especially at the present time.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan's decision to apply sanctions against Libya has alarmed the 1,500 or so Americans employed in Libya. On the other hand, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has let it be known that U.S. citizens are always welcome here and that Tripoli has no intention of taking any repressive measures against them.

Americans in Libya are said to earn on average 8,000 dollars a month tax-free. They pay no rent either because the state provides accommodation in special, fully-equipped housing estates for foreigners.

Libyan sources say, however, that everything has been done to ensure the uninterrupted operation of the oil facilities, on which the majority of the Amerians are employed, in the event of their exodus from Libya.

Psychological, Not Economic, War

LD092047 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1845 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, 9 Jan (TANJUG) -- Reagan has done the only thing he could do and had to do in order to satisfy the American public, which has been brought to a state of heightened tension by his inflammatory accusations against Libya. The American extreme right expected much more -- open warfare and military intervention -- and now they are disappointed, because the belligerent verbal threats launched by the White House had to be reduced to a complete, but nevertheless merely economic, boycott. This is the general assessment of the latest mood in the United States which is also characterized by the fact that there are divided reactions to the claim of the White House that it has not permitted anyone to "humiliate" it and that it will always "respond to terrorist attacks with military force, wherever the terrorists are based."

The right wing, however, seems not to have sensed that there has been a certain about-face in U.S. tactics, and continues to insist on military involvement. As their organ THE WASHINGTON TIMES says: "The sooner the better." A considerably greater number of Americans, the vast majority in fact, understands quite well what this would mean and the consequences which a direct strike against Libya could have. As one television viewer said, the general mood in fact boils down to the realization that the United States does not need "another 10-year war, such as it had in Vietnam."

In this whole situation there is a lot of manipulation, particularly in the explanation for the total economic blockade and sanctions against Libya.

It is claimed that American capital in Libya does not exceed $400 million, and that Libyan capital in the United States is considerably greater. In practical terms, the operation boils down to more of a psychological than an economic war against Libya, and that is why the line is constantly being taken that the measures announced by President Reagan are neither final nor the only ones, and that Washington can at any moment unveil new threats and reprisals.

The aim, in other words, is to keep the Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi "in a state of fear" that the next U.S. steps are possible.

President Reagan himself said this, underlining the fact that Washington would take the "next steps" if his threats did not bring an end to "Libyan terrorism." All this, and Reagan's demand that U.S. citizens should "immediately leave" Libya -- and there are about 1,500 of them there -- makes the situation tense and explosive. The campaign against Libya continues, and in the center of attention is the "White Paper" which contains proof of Liyan "connections with international terrorism." The "evidence" of Libyan responsibility, however, is lacking, and so far the effect of the "White Paper" has been practically nil.

RESULTS OF FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SESSION

LD100631 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 9 Jan (TANJUG) -- Besides adopting the report of the Yugoslav delegation on consultations with the IMF mission, the Federal Executive Council among other things today discussed measures for improving the economic positions of manufacturers of artificial fertilizers, as well as measures for improving the situation in publishing activity. Today's statement from the session of the Federal Executive Council session says concerning the above:

Presided over by Borisav Srebric, the Federal Executive Council today discussed the fulfilling of obligations of the Federal Executive Council and the federal administration organs which are the result of the conclusions of the SFRY Assembly chambers. The Federal Executive Council established tasks for competent federal organs and deadlines for their implementation.

In the area of international activity the Federal Executive Council adopted a report on the official and friendly visit to Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, to the Socialist Republic of Romania. It judged that this visit had been a part of traditional Yugoslav-Romanian dialogue at a high level, and that it had contributed to the further consolidation of Yugoslav-Romanian relations and cooperation, particularly in the area of the economy.

The Federal Executive Council adopted the report on consultations held with the IMF mission. The Federal Executive Council also adopted the report on talks held with representatives of the International Bank for Development and Reconstruction, in connection with the credit programs with this bank in the fiscal year of 1986 and 1987.

The Federal Executive Council adopted stands and conclusions in connection with the report on cooperation between the federal, republican, and provincial adiministration organs in implementing the security function.

VLAJKOVIC, CEAUSESCU EXCHANGE DINNER TOASTS

Vlajkovic Toast

AU162117 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Dec 85 pp 1, 3

[Report on toast by President of SFRY Presidency Radovan Vlajkovic at 12 December Belgrade dinner in honor of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade President, esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, dear friends.

Allow me again, as on each occasion when you were our dear guests, to extend to you a warm welcome on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and to wish that you feel at home in our country!

Each meeting with you -- and I am sure that this will be true of this meeting, too -- makes us recall our previous meetings and countless meetings and contacts which have become traditional and have led to a fruitful cooperation.

After stressing that Romanian-Yugoslav dialogue is a real necessity for both sides in order to confer new dimensions -- on the basis of a rich common experience -- to the cooperation between the two neighborly and friendly countries and to give new incentives to this cooperation, Comrade Radovan Vlajkovic said: Yugoslavia and Romania, as two countries situated in the same geographical area, as European states, and as countries building the socialist society each in its own way, value the importance of good-neighborliness, cooperation, and international ties now and in the future. President Tito, together with you, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, laid a firm foundation for such Yugoslav-Romanian relations. This is the sure basis for our stable relations.

The quality of our ties resides in this very fact; hence our expectations from today's meeting.

I am convinced, the speaker said, that results can improve in all fields. I am particularly thinking of the essential cooperation between our economies, where our potential is higher than results thus far achieved and where we often do not fully utilize available opportunities. We will achieve this through a more marked orientation toward a mutual division of labor, by stimulating long-term cooperation and specialization, and by taking all necessary steps.

The speaker then pointed out that good-neighborliness and the stable relations between the two countries -- based on unanimously accepted principles and on common assessments concerning the maintenance of peace and security in the Balkans, Europe, and generally throughout the world -- have offered an appropriate framework for Yugoslav-Romanian international cooperation and for close and continuous cooperation in promoting security, understanding, and cooperation in the Balkans.

This meeting is also a part of our continuous cooperation. It contributes to the cause of the deepest interests of the Balkan countries, animated by the desire to develop mutual relations and open up prospects for bilateral and multilateral cooperation, and for overall cooperation in the Balkans.

One can now assert, without any kind of exaggeration, that any contribution, no matter how small it may be, is most important if it joins the common efforts to overcome antagonistic trends and barriers in international life, to the benefit of peace, development, and sure prospects.

It is quite clear that without such efforts, this stage in mankind's development -- one of the most dramatic and dangerous -- may very well be the last.

The high-level meeting of the great powers in Geneva, the agreement on the inadmissibility of a nuclear war, and the agreements on continuing the dialogue and intensifying mutual contacts are obviously most important for detente, which in our firm opinion should become universal, and for constructive cooperation in the world. This is all the more important now, when new opportunities have been created for further steps forward -- in no way isolated, but as a joint venture of all countries, particularly through the United Nations -- toward new and more stable horizons in the future.

Our world is a world of interdependencies, a world in which only a global dialogue on peace, security, and progress can offer each country and people the guarantee of freely and independently shaping a better future, without the fear of destruction, on the basis of equality, and without any outside interference.

In this respect, the problems of the developing countries are an example and warning. The further amassing of their problems increases an already latent danger, which is in no way smaller than the nuclear one. The problem of debts and the stagnation of their development have acquired the scope of a most direct threat to mankind's development and the stability of many countries; in a word, their problems have become the key political issue of our age.

Further hesitation in finding an answer to common economic problems can only bring us closer to a worldwide explosion and inevitable deep-seated disturbances, with serious consequences.

The Nonaligned Movement has drawn attention to such consequences for a long time. At its recent ministerial conference in Luanda, the movement again presented to the world a political concept for solving the urgent problems of the complex issue of development.

This is a priority task, and urgent action should be taken on the basis of a new concept of the New International Economic Order.

This important concern further underscores the all-around goals of the policy of nonalignment, which deals with everything that poses a threat to peace -- the arms race, hotbeds of crisis, and the use of force and the threat of force -- and anything that hampers the process of democratization and free development. In this broad framework of the Nonaligned Movement's efforts and actions, Yugoslavia will continue to make its full contribution. With these thoughts, we also prepare to meet the eighth summit in Zimbabwe and all international actions preceding that summit.

Now, at the end of the year, when one draws a balance sheet of achievements and shortcomings, we can truly state that the world has left the solution of the great majority of its problems for the coming year. However, we hope that fewer problems will be left for the year after next.

I would hope that future cooperation between our neighborly socialist countries should also contribute to the justification of the aforementioned hope and to attaining the aspirations of the world's peoples and of the peoples in our countries.

With these thoughts, I raise the glass to your health, Comrade President.

To the health of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to the health of all Romanian friends present here, to the prosperity of the people of the SR of Romania! (applause)

Ceausescu Toast

AU162131 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Dec 85 pp 1, 3

[Report on toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at a 12 December Belgrade dinner given in his honor by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade President, esteemed Comrade Vlajkovic, esteemed comrades and friends,

We would like to express our gratitude for the invitation to visit friendly Yugoslavia and for the hospitality extended to us in your country. I have the great pleasure of extending to you, the SFRY Presidency, the Federal Executive Council, and the entire Yugoslav party-state leadership friendly greetings and best wishes on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Romanian government, as well as on my own behalf and on behalf of my wife.

Long-standing traditions of friendship, cooperation, and good-neighborliness exist between our peoples, countries, and parties. In the years of socialist construction, these relations, solidly based on full equality and mutual esteem and respect, have registered a new development. An important role was played in this respect by the many meetings regularly held between the presidents of the two countries; one can say that my meetings with Comrade Tito played a particular part in developing relations between our parties and countries. We attach great importance to thse traditional relations and, furthermore, would like to do everything so that they can ceaselessly expand and be ever more fruitful. The current stage of our countries' socioeconomic development creates broad opportunities for developing mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and other fields of mutual interest.

During today's talks, I discussed with Comrade Vlajkovic certain problems concerning the further extension of these ties and the need to promote new ways and means for further deepening Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation. We believe that there are still many opportunities for expanding production sharing and scientific-technical cooperation, and that we should make use of our good-neighborliness and traditional relations of friendship to develop our economic ties much further. This is in full accord with the interest of progress and well-being of our countries and peoples and the cause of cooperation and peace in the world.

Further, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said: Romania and Yugoslavia are also deeply interested in closely cooperating at the international level so as to establish a lasting climate of trust, cooperation, and peace in our region, the Balkans, as well as in Europe and throughout the world. Such a climate would allow our countries to fully concentrate their efforts on their free and independent socioeconomic development, under conditions of tranquillity and full security.

The current international situation continues to be very serious as a result of the arms race, particularly nuclear, the existence of many conflicts and states of tension, the world economic crisis -- which practically affects all countries, particularly the developing ones -- and the policy of force and interference in the domestic affairs of other states. All this has led to an unprecedented tension in international relations and to the maintenance and even increase in the danger of a new world war, which would inevitably turn into a nuclear war and the destruction of life itself on our planet.

In these circumstances, the key problem of our age is to halt the arms race, primarily nuclear, and defend the supreme right of people and nations to existence, life, freedom, and peace. Today's world realities require more than ever before the unity and close cooperation of all peoples and democratic and progressive forces everywhere in order to halt the dangerous course of events toward confrontation and war and bring about disarmament and peace.

We believe that the Geneva meeting between the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and the U.S. President marked an important point in and was a positive factor for international life. Now, after this meeting, one must ask what more should be done to ensure nuclear disarmament, halt the militarization of outer space, and defend peace on our planet. In view of the fact that the basic problems have not been solved, we deem it necessary to intensify political and diplomatic efforts and to pool the efforts of nations and all realistic forces for a firm policy of disarmament and peace.

We should never allow for a slackening of the struggle to halt the arms race and to proceed to concrete disarmament measures and to other steps to defend the peace and life of peoples. On the contrary, now, more than ever, it is necessary to intensify disarmament actions at all levels. In this respect, all states and nations, especially European ones, must pool their efforts to actively cooperate and work in close unity. At the same time, we should firmly act to ensure the successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference on trust, security, and peace in Europe, the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe, and the Geneva disarmament conference, which can make a substantial contribution to improving the international climate and creating conditions for real progress along the road of disarmament and peace.

Romania pays particular attention to the situation in the Balkans and has consistently spoken out for strengthening cooperation and trust in this region and turning it into an area of good-neighborliness, cooperation, and peace, without nuclear arms and foreign military bases. We support the creation of such nuclear-free zones in northern and central Europe and in other parts of the world.

In the current international circumstances, we should do everyting to eliminate force and the threat of force from relations among states and to resolve all conflicts -- in the Middle East, Central America, Asia, and other parts of the globe -- through peaceful means and negotiations alone. We believe that this is the sole choice for a just and equitable solution of problems and for ensuring the free and independent life of peoples as well as peace and understanding among nations.

Our country firmly works for a global solution of the problems of underdevelopment, including the extremely high foreign debt of developing countries. We speak out for organizing an international conference, under the aegis of the UN, to reach an appropriate agreement between the developed and developing countries to establish a new world economic order, based on full equality and equity in relations among states.

The just and lasting resolution of major international problems requires the fully equal participation of all states, regardless of social system or size. We attach great significance to small and medium-sized countries, developing countries, and nonaligned states in solving international problems.

We should increase the role of the United Nations and other international bodies in solving world problems, democratizing relations among states, and broadly promoting cooperation, security, and peace.

I would like to stress on this occasion, too, the active cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia at the international level and I express the conviction that it will continue to expand and increase in the struggle for disarmament, detente, security, and peace.

In conclusion, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said: With this conviction and the belief that the current visit to your country will mark an outstanding point in developing Romanian-Yugoslav relations bilaterally and internationally, I would like to toast: The progress and happiness of the peoples of friendly Yugoslavia;

Friendship and cooperation between our countries, parties, and peoples;

Your health, Comrade Radovan Vlajkovic and Mrs Vlajkovic;

The health of all comrades from the SFRY party-state leadership;

The health of you all! (Applause)

PLANINC, LAZAR TOASTS AT BELGRADE DINNER

LD102344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2005 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Dec (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, arranged a formal dinner in the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade this evening in honor of Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar. Present at the dinner, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, were members of the delegations of the two countries which took part in the talks, and other guests. During the dinner Milka Planinc and Gyorgy Lazar exchanged toasts.

Milka Planinc said in her toast that Yugoslavia and Hungary enjoy good and developed relations of good-neighborliness, an open dialogue, and stable cooperation which we highly value as a positive result of the constructive approach and involvement of both sides. These relations are based on respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual respect for the differing paths of construction of the internal system in our two socialist countries. This permanent foundation, which enables us to continually strengthen our friendship and cooperation, was laid at the meetings of President Tito and Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, and has always been reaffirmed in the many subsequent summit meetings.

In the talks which we have just had, we were able to ascertain with satisfaction that our relations and cooperation are constantly improving, that they have a broad basis, and that they are becoming increasingly diverse and enriched. This is undoubtedly in the interests of our peoples. We justifiably speak of the results achieved as a positive example of relations between countries, and particularly between neighbors. We are fully prepared to seek new opportunities for the further all-around promotion of all forms of mutual cooperation.

"I am pleased to point out," Milka Planinc went on to say, "that a valuable contribution to our successful cooperation is made by the Croatian, Serbian, and Slovene national minorities in the Hungarian People's Republic, and by the Hungarian nationality in the SFRY. The continual improvement in their position is a positive factor in the development of overall relations between our two neighboring countries."

Milka Planinc went on to say that "We are living in conditions of a very complex international situation. The arms race is unending, hotbeds of tension still exist in almost all parts of the world, and the economic situation of the greater part of mankind, especially the developing countries, is steadily worsening. All this has a direct effect on peace, security, and development in the world." She expressed hope that the revived Soviet-American top-level dialogue, through the meetings in Geneva, would create conditions for intensifying the process of negotiations, the peaceful resolution of conflicts, and the more rapid solution of controversial questions and crises with the participation of all countries and in the interests of the whole international community.

"In the future, too, we will do all we can to further promote our all-around mutual cooperation. We are sure that this is the orientation of your country as well and that, with joint efforts, we will make successful new steps in this direction. In this way we will not only contribute to the continued well-being of the peoples of our countries, but will also continue to be a positive factor in the region in which we live and for cooperation and security in Europe," Milka Planinc stressed in her toast.

Gyorgy Lazar said in his toast, among other things: "We came to Belgrade with the task of conveying the good wishes of our party and government to the Central Committee of the LCY, to the Federal Executive Council, and to the people of friendly Yugoslavia, to reaffirm our desire that cooperation between our countries should become even more fruitful, and that the friendship of our peoples will continue to develop."

Gyorgy Lazar recalled that the Hungarian people are familiar with and have a high regard for the results which the peoples of Yugoslavia under the leadership of the LCY have achieved in the building of a new society. He went on to emphasize:

"We can note with satisfaction that the principled foundations laid by Janos Kadar and Josip Broz Tito have proved to be lasting. Our relations are friendly and extend to all spheres of life, and are developing fruitfully. Today we have again affirmed and expressed our intention to continue along the proven path, to strengthen and elevate our cooperation to an even higher level while having respect for our individual characteristics.

"In examining our relations, we devoted particular attention to questions of economic cooperation. We agreed that if we make more active use of the latest forms of cooperation, expanding specialization and industrial cooperation, and if we take more conscious advantage of the possibilities offered by joint participation on third markets, we can achieve a more dynamic growth in trade than that envisaged in the long-term program signed recently. On this occasion I would also like to confirm our interest in further developing our direct cooperation with the republics of Yugoslavia, in expanding relations between border areas and towns, and in developing our reciprocal tourist trade.

"The development which we can note in relations between our countries in the field of culture, education, and science also serves to promote the friendship of our peoples and our cooperation. By cherishing the progressive traditions of our past history, we strengthen the mutual respect and trust of the present generations. This is why we, for our part, try to further enrich and deepen our cooperation in this area as well. I believe that we should give special recognition to the mutual attention devoted to satisfying as well as possible the culture and educational needs of the national minorities in our countries and assisting the development of their direct links with the mother nation. It is a good thing -- and I believe that it is recognized beyond our borders -- that the existence of national minorities is not a source of conflict between us, but an important factor of friendship and cooperation."

"An essential condition for the prosperity of our nations is peace. It is therefore understandable that, at our meeting, we devoted much attention to international issues. In our appraisal of the situation in Europe and the world our views are identical or very close. We share the same view that mankind has reached the most dangerous epoch so far in the arms race, and that this race is threatening to spread to outer space. We believe that all peace-loving forces should unite in order to halt the arms race, to remove the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, and to preserve the gains of detente. Although our countries have opted for differing political directions, the consequences of tension have a negative effect on both of us; therefore, our interest in eliminating tension is mutual.

"We consider that since the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, we can look to the future with a greater degree of confidence, that there may be greater relaxation in international relations, and that our chances of halting the arms race are increased. However, we are also aware that much more must be done to achieve a peaceful world free of wars, the affirmation of peaceful coexistence, and a more equitable world economic order.

"I cannot let slip the opportunity of saying that in Hungary we are well acquainted with and have high regard for the active participation of nonaligned Socialist Yugoslavia in the service of detente, which we are sure will continue to receive the support of peace-loving and progressive people in the future as well," Gyorgy Lazar said in his toast.

TWO DEFENDANTS IN 'HOSTILE ACTIVITIES' CASE FREED

LD091328 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1122 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, January 9 (TANJUG) -- The trial at the Belgrade District Court has been abandoned against Vladimir Mijanovic (40) and Gordan Jovanovic (25), the last two of the so-called "Group of Six" tried in late 1984 and early 1985 first for "hostile activities" and subsequently for "hostile propaganda."

The court decision was taken after the district prosecutor's office announced it has dropped the charges.

Mijanovic and Jovanovic have been reprimanded, penalized and finally removed from the courtroom for contempt of court. For this reason, the proceeding against the two have been separated.

The group's other two accused -- Pavlusko Imsirovic (38) and Dragomir Olujic (37) -- have been freed: Imsirovic during the trial after the prosecution dropped the charges against him and Olujic after an appeal to the court of higher instance.

The remaining two -- Miodrag Milic (57) and Milan Nikolic (39) -- have been sentenced on charges of hostile propaganda: Milic to two years' imprisonment and Nikolic to one and a half years.

The Yugoslav Republic of Serbia Supreme Court has reduced Milic's sentence to one and a half years, rejecting a part of the original sentence's incriminations. The court also reduced Nikolic's sentence to eight months after changing the qualification from one of hostile propaganda to a lighter one -- insult to Yugoslavia's reputation.